Abstract

The present invention provides a tube partitioning method that can manufacture an airtight tube with a reduced number of processes and thus a reduced manufacturing cost, and a gas generator using the same tube.

The tube partitioning method of the invention has the first and second processes of partitioning or closing a hollow portion of a tube 1 made of metal at a predetermined location using a partitioning plate 2, and the gas generator 50 using the same tube 1. In the first process, the partitioning plate 2 is inserted in the tube 1, with its surfaces 2b, 2c oriented substantially vertically with respect to a longitudinal direction of the tube 1. In the second process, the partitioning plate 2 is disposed at a predetermined location in the tube 1 and the tube 1 is crimped from its peripheral face at locations adjacent to the predetermined location where the partitioning plate 2 is disposed, whereby the partitioning plate 2 is bitten 0.1mm or more into a wall of the tube from a peripheral edge face thereof to bring the tube 1 and the partitioning plate 2 into contact with each other.